

no 8

R E S T R I C T E D

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION
W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period
6 January 1946
to
12 January 1946

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W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

SECTION I

WELFARE

General

A memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 091 (8 Jan 45)PH, was issued during the week, which called the Government's attention to serious health, economic and welfare problems which will be created if continued population movements to urban centers are permitted. The memorandum defined urban centers as cities of 100,000 or more population. Further it directed the Japanese Government to submit a plan to this Headquarters as soon as practicable indicating measures to be taken to restrict or prohibit unnecessary population movement from rural to urban centers. Japanese evacuees who are considered essential in reestablishing the minimum authorized civilian economy of Japan will be permitted to return to those localities where their services are required.

Welfare Administration

Study of the Japanese relief and welfare plan contained in C.L.O. Memorandum No. 1484 (1.1) continued. A reply to the plan was prepared and circulated among interested SCAP staff sections. Details of the accepted plan will be announced following approval of the reply by the Supreme Commander.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Members of the Preventive Medicine Sub-Section attended a conference of prefectural health officers held at the Ministry of Health on 7 and 8 January 1946. Talks were made to the conference on the subjects of typhus fever and

control thereof, venereal disease control and reporting and control of communicable diseases in general.

A direct request was made to the American Medical Association for material relative to standards of medical education in the United States and standards of licensure in the several states.

A request was made to the Surgeon General, U. S. Army, to procure authorization for the translation into Japanese of the textbook "Public Health Administration in the United States", by Wilson G. Smillie, for use and reference by Japanese health officials.

The current status of birth and death reporting and certain other vital statistics was discussed with a representative of the Japanese Census Bureau. It was pointed out that certain changes in the current system will be necessitated in order to meet the requirements of the occupation forces.

An exhibit of typhus control supplies and equipment was requested and received from the U.S.A. Typhus Commission. This has been installed and placed on exhibition in this Sub-Section.

The Epidemiologist returned from a field trip to Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe and Nagoya. The incidence of smallpox was investigated, both in civilians and in U.S. Military Forces, and their possible inter-relationship studied, as was civilian smallpox control measures presently employed in the Kobe epidemic.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supplies. Conferences were held with engineers of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, the Tokyo Bureau of Water Supply, and the Water Supply Officer of ASCOM-C, regarding the proposed increase in chlorine dosages in civilian water supplies. ASCOM-C has placed demand requisitions on the Japanese Government for new chlorinators and increased production of

chlorine for chlorination of public supplies to meet U.S. Army standards in larger cities having concentrations of occupational forces. The Economic and Scientific Section reported that salt was not available in sufficient quantities at the present time to warrant any increase in chlorine production. The sanitary engineer, 79th Military Government Company, reported water supplies in Saitama Prefecture to be about 80% restored to pre-war condition. The quantity supplied is considered adequate and the quality is thought to meet Japanese pre-war standards. There is a shortage of chlorine at the present time.

Insect Control. The Dai Nippon Chemical Industries submitted a laboratory sample of 10% powder, with native talc used as a diluent. Arrangements have been made to obtain one tone of talc rock for a full scale trial run in the near future, diluting DDT concentrate (100%) for use as 10% DDT powder insecticide.

Laboratory Activities

A talk on the Clinical Diagnosis of Typhus Fever was given 7 January 1946 at the Institute for Public Health, Tokyo, before a group of health officials engaged in the current civilian program for control of communicable disease. The subject matter of the talk will be repeated in Japanese by certain health officials before other meetings to be held elsewhere in Japan during the succeeding weeks. Conferences were held with members of the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases and of the Kitasato Institute to discuss means of increasing the production of smallpox vaccine. Plans for increasing production of other urgently needed biologicals were carried further forward.

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Venereal Disease Control

The emergency venereal disease control measures, required of the Japanese by SCAP Memorandum of 16 October, was explained in detail to the meeting of prefectural health officers on 8 January. Minimum standards for examination, diagnosis and treatment were outlined.

Nutrition Service Activities

A conference was held with Lt. Col. F. E. Moore, census expert assigned to G-2, regarding statistical sampling methods to be employed in nutrition surveys. Col. Moore approved the methods used in the Tokyo survey but recommended that a statistical sampling expert be requested for this Headquarters to help in the sampling work when the surveys are extended to include Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, and Fukuoka. On 7 January a radiogram was prepared for dispatch to the CAD, War Department, requesting that such an expert be sent to this Headquarters.

Conferences with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs reveal that the data on the Tokyo Nutrition Survey will be furnished this Headquarters not later than 20 January 1946. All details regarding the nutrition surveys to be carried out in Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka and surrounding rural areas, have now been worked out with the Ministry and their formal plan for this work is to be submitted for approval 12 January 1946.

Final plans were submitted and approved for the Tokyo Metropolitan Office, Health Bureau, to carry out a nutrition survey in the municipal hospitals of Tokyo. The survey will be made in 20 general hospitals, 5 psychiatric hospitals, and 5 tuberculosis hospitals. The survey will begin 25 January and will be completed 9 February. The data will be submitted to this Headquarters on 14 February 1946.

Port Quarantine

During the week one case of smallpox was reported in a Korean at Senzaki Repatriation Center. This individual had been living in Senzaki prior to applying for repatriation. Bad weather is making embarkation difficult at this port. DDT was reported as having been received at Sasebo and other centers have also received supplies shipped to them. No significant changes in repatriation figures were noted.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Reports received from 27 prefectures showed an increase in the number of hospitals and a corresponding increase in the number of hospital patients as a result of the recent transfer of former Japanese army, navy and veteran hospital facilities to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. A complete weekly Japanese hospital strength report with the percentage of occupied beds is shown in the following table:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Number of Hospitals</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Number of Patients</u>		<u>Percentage Occupied Beds</u>
			<u>In-Patients</u>	<u>Out-Patients</u>	
12 Oct	2,504	126,140	77,464	222,054	60.5
19 Oct.	2,540	122,532	74,879	242,588	60.0
26 Oct.	2,598	131,747	77,091	217,500	58.8
2 Nov.	2,595	133,448	75,959	237,839	56.3
9 Nov.	2,598	136,845	75,756	235,281	54.5
16 Nov.	2,614	138,577	74,728	228,068	54.0
23 Nov.	2,634	139,409	73,369	202,780	52.6
30 Nov.	2,630	142,926	73,469	231,269	51.5
7 Dec.	2,812	153,079	76,634	243,397	50.0
14 Dec.	2,915	178,812	81,747	246,931	46.2
21 Dec.	2,951	197,619	85,698	239,347	43.3

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Material to be used as a guide for the nursing program has been requested from the Surgeon General.

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In Korea a letter was sent to all Military Government teams informing them of the availability of Korean Public Health Nurses for assignment to provincial or city health departments. A request was also made for the names of applicants for the new Public Health Nursing class which opened 7 January 1946, instead of on 31 December 1945. This letter outlined the subjects given, the quota of nurses allowed to attend, the monetary allowance per month while studying and the uniforms provided.

A brief notation was received regarding the strikes held by nurses at Seoul University and the Red Cross Hospital. The proposed strike at Seoul Medical College Hospital was averted and the situation seems to be abated at the present time.

The policies for the Nursing Affairs Section (present and future) include programs for Public Health Nurses, clinical nurses and midwives. The following are some of the high spots in the program:

- a. Establishment of licensure and registration of all nurses and midwives. Licensure by examination set up by the Board of Nurses Licensure.
- b. Establishment of Korean Nurses Association.
- c. Development of a practice area for public health nursing students.
- d. The inclusion of Public Health Nursing theory in the basic nursing curriculum for all schools of nursing.
- e. Supervision of practice of midwifery by Provincial Health Departments.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A survey of horse racing in Japan has revealed the fact that this sport

is under the guidance of the Japanese Racing Association which is controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The Association maintains 11 tracks located as follows:

Fuchu (Tokyo suburb)	Fukushima
Osaka	Yokohama
Wakayama	Kyoto
Kokura	Sapporo
Myasaki	Hakodate
Niigata	

It also maintains three horse and jockey training farms located at Morioka, Shizunai (Hokkaido), and Setagaya (Tokyo suburb). Horse-racing was terminated in 1943 by order of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and none of the tracks have functioned since that time. Pari-mutual betting is allowed but bookmakers are not authorized.

Reports from Japanese

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Animal Disease Reports.

Equine Infectious Anemia. This report shows 1,848 cases in 1944 with 1,688 destroyed, 168 deaths and 12 recoveries. In 1945 (January to September) there were 631 cases with 588 destroyed, 38 deaths and 5 recoveries.

Equine Infectious Abortion. This report shows a total of 331 cases occurred during the 1944-1945 breeding season in Hokkaido, Aomori and Iwate Prefectures.

2. Ministry of Health and Welfare Dairy Reports.

Japanese Dairy Regulation, 1933 Code. These regulations are applicable to fluid milk traders and manufacturers of processed milk products. Specific instructions are given concerning health of employees, diseases of dairy cattle, undesirable types of milk, specific gravity, butterfat content, pasteurization, bacterial content, cooling and bottling of milk, cleanliness and sterilization of equipment, types of containers, markings to be placed thereon and the fines to be imposed for violations.

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Prefectural governors are charged with the responsibility of enforcing these regulations, the details concerning equipment, construction and management of dairy plants and the employment of a competent sanitary expert to act as dairy inspector.

3. Miscellaneous.

Report received regarding Japanese Horseshoeing Association, its rules and regulations.

SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII

MEDICAL SUPPLY

Continued progress is reported on the problem of moving returned Japanese military medical supplies into civilian distribution channels. A field trip to Osaka and Kyoto prefectures indicated that little distribution to consumers had been made to date. However, considerable progress has been made toward getting the supplies from depots and collecting points to civilian warehouses, and distributions to dispensers are planned for the current month.

The results obtained through a trip to Hokkaido prefecture were largely the same. One additional factor was observed in that area in that it was found that doctors were not aware of the availability of supplies. Arrangements were made to see that publicity was given to the existence of medical supplies, and when the visiting officer left, distribution was being made to all sections of the prefecture.

This week saw good results of efforts made to clear medical supplies from the Yoga Depot. On 10 January, a distribution of nearly ¥300,000 was made to doctors and hospitals in the Tokyo area. Two hospitals were visited

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and both had received allotments of supplies. A short documentary film was made of this distribution as well as considerable footage covering the movement of the supplies out of the Yoga Depot.

A report was received from the Central Medicine Control Company covering the December distribution of controlled medicines from factories to prefectural distributing organizations. This report indicated that the value of these medicines in December was nearly ¥5,000,000 as compared to ¥8,000,000 in November.

Field trips had indicated at all points, one particular difficulty hampering medical supply distribution, and that is lack of transport facilities. A meeting was called and representatives of the Home, Health and Transportation Ministries were present. Arrangements were made for these people to coordinate their activities to see that sufficient transport is made available for the movement of medical supplies. The Health Ministry will be the liaison agency and a report was requested as to the results of the meeting.

A report of the approximate tonnage of crude and semi-processed narcotic stocks in custody of United States Forces in Korea has been requested. An inventory of Japanese military narcotics held at the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama, was begun 11 January 1946. This inventory will show separate entries, the kind of drug or preparation and each kind or size of package.

An inspection trip was made to the Hoshi Medicine Company where a considerable quantity of opium slag and other semi-processed narcotics, unsuitable for storage, was found. These narcotics will be destroyed on the premises by the Eighth Army.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL

No report.

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SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

During the week a memorandum was issued to the Imperial Japanese Government from Public Health and Welfare Section, subject: "Control of Population Movements", AG 091 (8 Jan 45)PH. This directive is attached hereto and is discussed in Section I - WELFARE.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

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